

## TANNER UNDER FIRE FROM WHITMAN MEN

Some Favor George W. Aldridge as the Next Republican State Chairman.

### SWEET TO BE REELECTED

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—With the convening of the Legislature at noon on Wednesday the eyes of the politicians throughout the State will be turned to Albany. State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner was the first to start the political ball rolling here when he arrived today.

The Republican State committee will meet soon to pick the organization candidates for four delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention to be chosen at the April primaries, when members of a new State committee will also be elected.

The new committee will select a chairman next spring and friends of Chairman Tanner say he can have a reelection if he desires it. Chairman Tanner himself has told his friends that he is not so anxious for reelection as he is to give his services to his party during the coming Presidential campaign if they are needed.

Chairman Tanner has a lucrative law practice and because of this and his alignment with what was termed the "Federal crowd" in the recent Constitutional Convention it was thought that he might not desire to seek a reelection as chairman. He originally was picked by Gov. Whitman to conduct the latter's gubernatorial campaign two years ago.

**Tanner's Attitude Attacked.** Some of the Governor's friends have not thought that Mr. Tanner's attitude regarding several important questions before the Constitutional Convention showed a continued interest in the Governor's political future.

These friends have urged the selection of George W. Aldridge of Rochester as chairman of the Republican State committee and others have suggested the name of N. V. V. Franchot of Olean and of Edward L. Franchot of Niagara. N. V. V. Franchot was the late Gov. Higgins's campaign manager and was spoken of for State chairman when Mr. Tanner was selected. Mr. Aldridge is a close political friend of Gov. Whitman and is considered the mainstay from a political standpoint of the Whitman administration.

The selection of Mr. Aldridge as chairman would be acceptable to all shades of Republican opinion in the State, but there has been no suggestion from him that he would accept.

Chairman Tanner had a talk with Gov. Whitman at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, and afterward he had a conference with Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. Mr. Tanner's friends said to-night that whether he would succeed himself depended upon his own feeling in the matter.

They denied that William Barnes and other organization Republican leaders had agreed to elect Chairman Tanner when the suggestion that his reelection was not desired by Gov. Whitman.

### Constitutional Questions.

The legislative leaders have been approached by some of the lesser lights of the recent Constitutional Convention to urge that the Legislature provide for submitting the revised Constitution to a vote of the people, each article separately instead of by a single vote, or that some of the work of the Constitutional Convention be submitted.

These proposals received little satisfaction from the legislative leaders, however, and the general impression is that the only constitutional amendments to be passed at the coming session of the Legislature will be for subjects as follows: Conservation, state budget, serial bonds and home rule for cities.

The conservation amendments can be voted upon by the people next fall, because the March election is the next regular election. The budget and home rule amendments will be submitted to a vote of the people next November. It is expected that the Legislature will follow the lead of the Constitutional Convention in providing for an executive budget restricting the powers of the Legislature, but rather than that provision will be made for a State budget, leaving the present powers of the Legislature and the Governor as they are.

### Snappy Session Expected.

There seems to be a consensus among legislators that there will be no constitutional amendments passed providing for a short ballot, for woman suffrage or revising the tax article as provided by the defeated Constitution. As a matter of fact Speaker Sweet expects a short, snappy session, ending before the middle of April, as is usual in Presidential years.

Speaker Sweet is to be re-elected and the Republican floor leader will be Simon Luther of Rochester. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will be William J. Mather of Seneca Falls. The minority leader will be Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx.

It is expected that the Legislature will not take the usual weeks' recess when it convenes on Wednesday, but will adjourn only until the following Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Speaker Sweet expects to have his committee assignments ready earlier than usual, and as the Senate is already organized the usual week's recess will not be necessary. The Governor's message will be read in the Senate and Assembly Wednesday afternoon.

One of the important subjects which will come before the Legislature will be the apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts following the State enumeration made last year.

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Democrats and Republicans Minutely Like Lamb.

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Councilmen Hill and Kreindler are Republicans. Appointees included Democrats and Republicans. The Councilmen had informally agreed that a department of public works should go to Mr. Kreindler, but it is understood that a change will be made and Mr. Heald be given that assignment. Mr. Heald is a Democrat.

## G. O. P. INVITES BOLTERS TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

That Is if the Progressives Now Indorse the Republican Policies—South's Representation Is Reduced by New Plan of Electing Delegates.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The "bolters"

of 1912 and all other electors "without regard to past political affiliations" are invited to join in the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention of this year in the call for the convention issued to-night by authority of the Republican National Committee.

The call bears the signatures of Chairman Charles D. Hilles and Secretary James B. Reynolds. It officially sets forth the facts that the convention will meet on June 7 in Chicago to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

The convention will be made up of four delegates-at-large from each State and two delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congress, one delegate from each Congressional district, an additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1912 or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914 shall have been not less than 7,500, two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

### South's Influence Cut.

Heretofore every Congressional district in the United States has been represented in Republican conventions by two delegates. The basis of representation was changed in order to reduce the influence of the South in party deliberations. The stipulation that a Congressional district shall have only one delegate in case the Republican vote there in 1908 or 1914 failed to approximate 7,500 will affect districts in the Southern States only.

In order to conform to State primary laws the call stipulates that delegates may be chosen at large in such States. The call is in part as follows:

"Delegates-at-large and their alternates and delegates from Congressional districts and their alternates shall be elected in the following manner:

"(1) By primary elections in accordance with the laws of the State in which the election occurs in such States as require by law the election of delegates to national conventions of political parties by direct primaries, provided that in any State in which Republican representation on the board of judges of inspectors of elections for such primary election is denied by law delegates and alternates shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

### By State Conventions.

"(2) By Congressional, Territorial or State conventions, as the case may be, to be called by the Congressional, Territorial or State committees respectively. Notice of the call for such conventions shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the district, Territory or State. In a Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional committee the Republican State committee shall issue the call and make such publication.

"No delegates or alternates shall be deemed eligible to participate in any convention or elect delegates to these

national conventions who were elected prior to the adoption of this call.

"Delegates presenting certificates of election from the canvassing boards or officer created or designated by State law to canvass the returns and issue certificates of election to delegates to the national convention shall be placed upon the temporary roll of the convention by this committee.

"The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Charles Linkins, Charles H. Bauman and Jesse H. Foster of the District of Columbia. This board shall have authority to fix the date of said convention subject to the provisions of this call and to arrange all details incidental thereto and shall provide for a registration of the votes cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

### From the Possessions.

"The delegates from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands shall be elected in conformity with the rules and regulations adopted by this committee, copies of which will be furnished to the governing committee of the Republican party in such Territory and insular possessions.

"All delegates and alternates shall be elected not earlier than thirty days after the date of this call and not later than thirty days before the date of the meeting of the Republican national convention for which this call is issued, unless otherwise provided by the laws of the State in which the election occurs.

"The credentials of each delegate and alternate elected prior to May 24, 1916, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Republican National Committee at the office of the National Committee, Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., promptly upon such election. The credentials of each delegate or alternate elected after the 23d day of May, 1916, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Republican National Committee at Congress Hotel, Chicago.

"Where more than the authorized number of delegates is reported to the secretary of the National Committee, the secretary shall notify the several claimants so reported and shall submit to the committee for decision as to which claimants shall be placed upon the temporary roll of the committee.

### Content Grounds in Writing.

"All notices of contents shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the ground of contest, which must be filed with the secretary of the committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the national convention, except in cases where delegates are chosen by law within that period, and then at any time prior to the meeting of the national convention.

"In promulgating this call the secretary of the Republican National Committee is directed to send a copy to the members of the National Committee from each State, and to enclose therewith a copy of the call for the chairman and secretary of the National Committee, to be forwarded to said chairman and secretary by the member of the National Committee."

## CONGRESS RESUMES ITS WORK TO-MORROW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Congress will resume work Tuesday after the holiday recess with the prospect that the session will prove to be one of the liveliest and perhaps one of the longest in recent years. The question of national defense is expected to provoke a long debate.

The administration programme is so large that unless full speed is put on Congress may be unable to consider its labors before late in the fall. One of the first measures to be brought forward is the administration shipping bill, which will be introduced this week.

Work will be begun this week on the national defense bills. This legislation will be initiated in the House. It is expected that none of these bills will be reported until late in February. Meanwhile the leaders will give much study to the question as to where additional revenue is to be obtained to give effect to the defense programme. In both houses an effort will be made by the administration to crowd through special bills providing for gunboat construction and operated armor plate and munition plants.

There is a general expectation that the Senate will pay passing attention to the foreign policy of the administration. It is known that the President's policy with regard to Austria is not supported by some Democratic leaders. There is good reason to believe that Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, disapproved the first note to Austria over the Ancona incident.

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## SERMONS ON PEACE FOR PAN-AMERICANS

Pastors in Washington Dwell on Central Idea of Scientific Congress.

### BISHOP CURRIER ON WAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Financial and commercial problems confronting the American republics as a result of the European war will be taken up in earnest by the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will resume its deliberations to-morrow.

The majority of Latin American delegates, several hundred in all, attended a special mass which was celebrated to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. In other churches throughout the capital sermons were preached in which the idea of peace and fraternity between nations, the central idea of the congress, was dominant.

The Right Rev. Charles Warren Currier, former Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba, one of the delegates, occupied the pulpit at the Pan-American mass at St. Patrick's. He spoke in Spanish and English.

Bishop Currier deplored the disastrous effects of the war on science and the arts and the destruction of places of learning and cathedrals.

"While the nations of the Old World are grappling with one another in deadly conflict those of America have met in this capital," he said, "to elevate their minds to higher regions and discuss that which only peace may discuss—the pursuit of human happiness."

### The Worst of Evils.

"I know there are cases in which war is morally unavoidable and that the preparation for war in time of peace may be regarded as axiomatic, but I know also that at its best war is the worst of evils that can befall society.

"America alone finds time for science and scientific congresses. Behold an eloquent appeal in favor of peace. In the direction of war the means of acquiring science are neutralized. Universities and colleges are turned into hospitals and barracks. Books, the channel of human knowledge, are ruthlessly destroyed. Havoc untold has been wrought in this manner from the destruction of the great Babylonian libraries down to the Alexandrian, and the latest victims to Moloch are the splendid collections in Mexico.

"The men of science are by war taken away from their studies and made to slaughter their fellow men instead of endeavoring to enlighten them. And when the war shall have ended it will leave us a generation of weakened, premature, aged and practically useless men, whose energies might have been better employed.

### Topics to Be Discussed.

Practical questions growing out of the relations between the United States and Latin America will occupy the attention of many of the delegates to-morrow. A paper by Dr. Lorenzo Anadon of Argentina will be read by Dr. Ambrosetti. It treats of the best methods to facilitate commercial transactions between manufacturers of the United States and Spanish America.

George E. Roberts of the National City Bank will discuss obstacles to the establishment of long term credits. Lewis P. Nixon is on the programme for a paper on the merchant marine.

Dr. Pedro Fonseca of Salvador will discuss commercial relations between his country and the United States.

The possibility of establishing a common monetary standard for America will be discussed by Dr. Adolfo E. Davila of Argentina. Dr. Guillermo Subercaseaux of the University of Chile, Dr. Alfredo Palacios of Ecuador and Baron De Franzenstein of Honduras.

The conservation of American antiquities through international cooperation will be the subject of discussion before the anthropological section of the congress.

The delegates will be guests of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to-morrow night. Dr. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, will read a paper on the evolution of the stars.

President Wilson will address the full congress on Wednesday night.

## JUSTICE LAMAR DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Continued from First Page.

fer about Chief Justice Winslow, but the Senator declined to go, and sent a suggestion that if the President were looking to Wisconsin he should not overlook Justice Tamm.

About this time friends of Justice Lamar, among them the late Senator Bacon of Georgia, were urging President Taft to appoint Mr. Lamar a member of the Commerce Court. President Taft had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Lamar, and one day asked Senator Bacon whether he believed Justice Lamar would measure up to a place on the Supreme Bench.

Senator Bacon promptly agreed with President Taft that the appointment would be an ideal one, and it was made. It proved to be a very popular one because Justice Lamar had ranked high in the estimation of his associates and of the bar as a jurist.

### CAREER OF THE JURIST.

He Was One of the A B C Mediators at Niagara Falls.

Justice Joseph R. Lamar was one of the best known lawyers of the South. He was internationally prominent in 1914 as one of the two delegates of the United States to the A B C mediation conference, which met at Niagara Falls for the purpose of settling the dispute between the United States and Mexico. It was largely through his diplomatic endeavors that the conference was saved from the several occasions during its meetings.

Justice Lamar was born in Rockersville, Ga., on October 14, 1857, the son of James S. and Mary Rucker Lamar. He matriculated at the University of Georgia, attended there for a time and then transferred his studies later to Berkeley, Cal., where he was graduated in 1877. He then entered upon the study of law at Washington and Lee University, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1878. He practiced law at Augusta from 1880 to 1902.

A State Legislator.

Early distinction marked his legal career. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and served three years. In 1895 he was elected a commissioner to codify the laws of Georgia. So successful was this work that when a vacancy occurred in the Georgia Supreme Court Justice Lamar was appointed Associate Justice on January 1, 1901, to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to the same bench in 1903, and resigned his position two years later and resumed the practice of law.

President Taft appointed Justice Lamar as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court December 14, 1910. The Justice was a Democrat. He assumed the seat on the Supreme Court bench left vacant by Justice Edward Douglas White, whom President Taft had appointed to fill the vacancy.

### Justice Lamar Suffered a Slight Stroke.

Justice Lamar suffered a slight stroke of paralysis last October at White Sulphur Springs. The stroke was due to high blood pressure and affected only his left arm. He never fully recovered from its effects and was unable to resume his duties on the bench, of which he was recognized as one of the most industrious members.

The Justice was married to Mrs. Charles H. Huntington, Pendleton of Bethany, W. Va., in 1879.

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